FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1838. [NO. 1090.]

NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
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d during the year of subscription; or
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RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
e for the first, and thirty cents for each
g publication. Advertisers are request-
e the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

EW GOODS.

NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND*
MER

DRY GOODS,

nsist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
eavy Stock of

ROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
HDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
do New Orleans do,
bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
do Laguira do,
kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
do No. 1 White Lead,
hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
sacks Liverpool Salt,
bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead,
Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-
ils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines,
all kinds.

n consignment, a few firkins of prime
IN BUTTER;—All of which will be
ally low for CASH, Country Produce,
ted paper. My Stock for the Summer
complete. Call and examine for your-

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
eville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

PORTANT SALE.

Subscriber will sell at Auction, in Jones
nty, on the Plantation of Mr. JOHN P.
deceased, about six or Seven miles from

ty or Eighty SLAVES.

the most valuable family of Negroes in
—Amongst them are about 30 or 35 young
n, and nearly all the others are young
women, boys and girls. Also, a large
able stock of HORSES, MULES, CAT-
OGS, &c. Amongst the Horses are a
rge and well-bred Stallion, six blood
d three Colts. Also, all the Implements
nstry on the Plantation, together with all
uable goods and effects, including Corn,
Pork, &c. &c.

ale will be made on a credit of *Nine*
with interest from 1st June, 1838, the
rs giving bond with two securities to be
by me.
is Sale will commence on the 29th day
1838, and continue from day to day
ry thing is sold.

same time and place, I will sell at Au
a credit of one and two years, with inter
1st June, 1838, the

NDS AND PLANTATION

P. Daves, deceased, in Jones County, ad
ames W. Howard and Joseph Whittey
rs, containing 1600 acres, or thereabouts,
less. This is one of the handsomest
North Carolina: It is in good order and
roved. Any persons wishing to see the
y do so by applying to Thomas Lee, on
ises.
is a crop in the ground, and the Subscri-
ves the right of determining at and before
whether he will rent the fields in cultiva-
sell the crop with the Lands. Due notice
given of his conclusion on this point be-
Land is put up.
e is further given, that on the first day of
the late dwelling house of Mr. John P.
deceased, in the Town of Newbern, I shall
uction, on a credit of nine months, with
from 1st June, 1838, twelve very valuable
O SLAVES, most of them house servants.
handsome pair of bay Horses, well broke
gle, a Carriage, and all his Household and
FURNITURE.
e same time and place, I shall sell the un-
interest of John P. Daves, deceased, in

300 ACRES OF LAND

South side of Trent River, commonly call-
Swamp Lands. These lands were patent-
paight, Daves, and Singleton. The inter-
Mr. Daves is believed to be two-thirds of an
ed one-third of the whole of said lands.—
vacant Lot in the Town of Newbern, No.
the corner of George and Broad streets.
he Lot No. 606, whereon the said Mr. John
es lived at his death, together with the
g House and Out Houses. Also, an undi-
iety of 150 acres of Pine Lands, in Cra-
nty, on the North side of Neuse River.
Lots and Lands will be sold on a credit of
d two years with interest from 1st June,
The purchaser in every instance will be
ed to give security, to be approved by me.
privilege of a discount at the Banks in New-
the amount of $10,000 will be extended
purchasers at this sale, and notice will be
when the property is set up, which will be
notes negotiable at the Banks.
public are assured that this Sale will be
without reserve, and it is every way worthy
ention of purchasers.
Where any person purchases an amount not
ing one hundred dollars, the credit will be
x months; where the amount is under fifty
the credit will be 90 days only, and where
der 10 dollars, cash.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.,
Executor of John P. Daves, deceased.

The creditors of Mr. Daves, who have not
y notified me of their demands against his
, are requested to send me a statement of
laims before the Sale, and where they have
y communicate it to me at Raleigh, N. C.
ce of Advertising, $9.] 89-5w

GROCERIES.

T Received and for sale by the Subscribers,
5 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
0 bags green Cuba Coffee,
7 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
3 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
ril 17, 1838. 89tf

HHDS. MOLASSES, of superior quali-
ty, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.
ril 11, 1838. 88tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.
ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of
9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLE-SALE, by

NOTT & STARR.
April 18, 1838. 89tf
Country Merchants will do well to call.

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.
Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Two Mules

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Sunday last. A reasonable compensation will be paid for their delivery.

C. P. MALLETT.
April 16, 1838 89tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
December 26.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.
March 26.

For Rent, till 1st Nov. next,

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Samuel Ashe. Possession given immediately. There is a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached. Also, will be rented, with or without the above, 40 or 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.
March 28. 86tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
January 24.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.
December 19, tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.
March 28. 86tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

Spring-Villa
FEMALE SEMINARY,

At Bordentown, N. J.

THE Summer Session of this Seminary will commence on the 23d of April next.

The course of studies comprises all the branches that constitute a complete and sound education. The English Department is entrusted to a lady from New England, eminently qualified by nature, talents, and experience, for the important duties that devolve upon her. She is assisted by a competent teacher.

The Department of Modern Languages is under the care of the subscriber himself, (a native of France,) who has been for twelve years connected with the best schools in Philadelphia, as a French and Spanish teacher, previous to his establishing this Seminary. The French language is constantly spoken by the pupils and teachers, both in and out of the school-room, as it is confidently believed that there is no other way of acquiring readiness and fluency in the use of this beautiful language.

The household department is under the immediate surpervision of the subscriber's lady, who watches with a motherly care over the health and comfort of the pupils.

Music, (instrumental and vocal,) is under the charge of Mr. Edward R. Hanson, whose ability is tested by seventeen years' experience as a teacher in Philadelphia.

The property occupied by this Seminary is a delightful Villa, belonging to Joseph Bonaparte, and situated immediately opposite that gentleman's park, wherein the subscriber and his pupils have free access.

TERMS.

The charge for each pupil is two hundred dollars per year, payable semi-annually in advance. This sum is in full for board, washing, mending, and tuition in all the branches, except music, which is charged at the rate of $15 per quarter. (for tuition on the Piano, Guitar, or Harp, including singing, and the use of instruments.) For Dancing $15 per quarter; Drawing $12. An additional charge of $6 per Session is made for the use of bed and bedding, and $3 per week for those who choose to remain at the Seminary during the vacations.

For further information, the subscriber confidently refers to the persons named below, who have, at the present time, children under his care.

Wilmington, N. C. Mrs. Elizabeth Ashe, Col. John D. Jones, and Levin Lane, Esq.
Smithville, N. C. Capt. John H. Winder, U. S. A.
Newbern, N. C. John Burgwyn, Esq

For further inquiries, application may be made, either personally or by mail, to

A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.

N. B. A Catalogue of the Seminary may be seen at this Office.
Bordentown, N. J. March 12th, 1838. 86 6w.

To Contractors.

THE building of a *BRICK COURT HOUSE*, in CARTHAGE, Moore County, is offered to Contractors, who after examining the subjoined plan and description, will send in Sealed Proposals to the Commissioners, at Carthage, by the 1st of May, ensuing, when the contract must be closed, to wit:

The dimensions of the House 56 by 42 feet, two stories, the foundation to be of hewn rock two feet above the surface, with a sufficient projection to prevent any injury from the falling of water off the eaves, with as much of the foundation laid in lime mortar as shall be deemed necessary, the pitch of the first story to be 10 feet in the clear, the external course of which is to be laid in lime mortar, and the wall to be two feet thick, the lower story to be divided by cross-passages into four rooms, with brick walls, each room to be furnished with a fire place, cross-passage to be 12 feet, the passage lengthwise to be 10 feet.

The wall of the upper story to be 16 inches thick, totally laid in lime mortar, the pitch of which is to be 13 feet in the clear, to be divided into three apartments, two Jury rooms, 9 feet in the clear lengthwise, with lathed and plastered partitions, a fire place in each, and one or two fire places to the Court room, all the rooms to be ceiled up to the chair board, and finished with plastering and white wash, except the rooms in the lower story, which are to be ceiled over head.—Jury rooms to be furnished with bench seats, the Court room to be furnished with bar, bench seats, and tables, in such manner and style as the commissioners may direct, each passage door to be furnished with folding shutters; the House to have thirty 24 light windows 10 by 12, with Glass and Sash over each passage door, the sills and cap sills of the passage doors and all the windows to be of hewn rock, all the doors to be furnished with pannel shutters, and the windows of the lower story with folding, lined, pannel shutters, with the necessary hooks and fastenings; one flight of stairs to be five feet in width, the boxing and outside cornice to be fire proof, and all necessary cornice on the inside furnished, all the doors to be furnished with best knob locks, all the rooms below to be furnished with suitable desks and tables, the sleepers and joists to be 4 by 10 inches and two feet from centre to centre, the flooring of quarter plank one and a half inch thick. The roof to be hipped, well supported, and covered with Zinc; the external of the building to be painted red and pencilled, steps of hewn rock to be furnished each outside door, all the wood work belonging to the building to be neatly painted. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, and complete the building in a faithful and workman-like manner, by the 1st day of August, 1839.

The payments to be made in suitable instalments as the work progresses.

CORNS. DOWD, Sen'r.
WM. MURCHISON,
JOHN B. KELLY,
SAML. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON. } *Commr's.*

N. B. Lumber can be had in the neighborhood at moderate prices, and Rock can be had conveniently in great abundance.
March 21, 1838. 86-t1M.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*
April 4th, 1838. 87-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.
March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 30, 1838. 78tf

AUGUSTA COMMERCIAL CONVENTION REPORT.

The Committee of 31, who were instructed "to consider and report on the measures proper to be adopted by this Convention," beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have bestowed upon the subject referred to them, the attention which its importance demands. Time does not permit, nor does the occasion perhaps require, an elaborate examination of the subject in all its bearings; and this is the less necessary, as the able documents, recently published by the Convention, have exhibited in the clearest light, and demonstrated in the most conclusive manner, every point which it would be important for us to establish. Indeed the whole question is embraced in the single proposition, that it is the interest and duty of the Slave-holding States of this Union, to improve their natural advantages, by securing to themselves that portion of the commerce of the country, which rightfully belongs to them; a proposition which, if it be not self-evident, cannot derive much support from argument or illustration. We rest our whole case upon the fact, which is beyond all dispute, that the Southern and South Western States furnish three-fourths of the entire domestic exports of the whole Union, while they import but little more than one-tenth of the productions received from abroad in exchange for these exports. It has been shown in the documents published by the Convention, that when the imports of the United States amounted to 190,000,000, those of all the Atlantic States South of the Potomac and the States on the Gulf of Mexico, amounted to only $20,000,000; and while the domestic exports of the Union amounted to $107,000,000, the States of the South and South West exported $78,000,000.—South Carolina and Georgia, while furnishing exports to the extent of 24,000,000, actually imported less than three millions and a half. The amounts have varied in different years, but this may be taken as an exemplification of the condition of the Southern trade.

The mere statement of these facts must surely convince any unprejudiced mind, that this unnatural state of affairs could only have been brought about, by the most powerful and extraordinary causes, and that from the very nature of things the effect must have been highly injurious to the Southern States. Without attempting to trace all the causes which have had an agency in producing this result, we will merely advert to one of the most obvious, and which is perhaps sufficient of itself to account for it—we allude to the UNEQUAL ACTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, especially in the mode of LEVYING AND DISBURSING THE PUBLIC REVENUES. If, instead of throwing nearly the whole of the public burdens, in the shape of duties upon those foreign goods, which are received almost exclusively in exchange for the great staples of the South, the revenues had been levied in a direct tax, (however largely exceeding the wants of the government,) the burden would have fallen, at least equally, upon the different portions of the Union. But by the system which was adopted, while the labor and capital of the South were borne down by a weight of taxation, which in many instances amounted to one-half of the articles received in exchange for their productions, the labor and capital of other portions of the Union were substantially exempt from taxation, and even stimulated by enormous bounties. Nor did the evil stop here.—Under the pretext of encouraging "domestic industry," duties on foreign goods were imposed to an amount *greatly exceeding the wants of the government.* The amounts, thus brought into the Treasury, were *accumulated in the Northern cities*, and especially in New York, from whence they were drawn only to be distributed among the military and naval establishments at the North; the surplus being finally divided among Pensioners, and Internal Improvements in the same quarter, and in the West. Hundreds of millions of dollars were thus DRAWN FROM THE SOUTH and expended North of the Potomac; and our wealth was conveyed from us by a steady stream, constantly flowing Northward, in a current as undeviating and irresistible as the Gulf Stream itself, which "knows no reflux." With this system, other influences were combined, all having the same object in view, and tending to produce the same general result. On these, time does permit us to dwell. It is sufficient for us merely to mention the long credits, the auction system, the centralization of the Exchanges, and the concentration of the whole patronage, power and influence of the government in favor of the North, and especially of the city of New York—causes of themselves abundantly sufficient, to secure them those advantages, against which we so long struggled in vain. The calamities, under which the South labored, under the operation of this system, belong to that class, which one of the ablest writers on political economy has declared to be worse than "the barrenness of the soil and the inclemency of the Heavens"—for if our fields were fertile and the heavens propitious, the harvest was for those, "who reaped where they had not sown." Under these circumstances, so far from its being a matter of surprise, it was the result almost of an invincible necessity, that the commerce of the South and South West should be thrown into the hands of the Northern merchants, that the exchanges should be centralized at New York; and that we should be rendered TRIBUTARY TO OUR NORTHERN BRETHREN. To show, that we have not mistaken the true character, or natural effect of the causes which we have mentioned, we will advert to one among many facts, illustrative of the truth of our position. Before the introduction of the protecting duties, a large and profitable direct trade *was actually carried on*, between the Cities of the South and the Ports of Europe, by Southern Merchants, and in Southern Ships. For several years prior to 1807, for instance, our imports into the city of Charleston amounted to several millions of dollars annually. From this period, under the operation of the "restrictive system," they gradually dwindled down to less than a million. From the period, however, when the American system received a fatal blow, and the Government commenced retracing its steps, back to the free trade system, our imports began to increase, and have been steadily increasing ever since—thus showing conclusively, the true sources of Southern depression, on the one hand, and of Southern prosperity on the other.—FREEDOM is the very element of the South, in which "she lives, and moves, and has her being." Freedom in "all the pursuits of industry," is essential to our well being. We look back with surprise to the fact, that a people possessed of such vast advantages, should have so long and so patiently submitted to a state almost of "Colonial Vassalage," and we hesitate not to say that the page in our history, which shall record the rise and progress of the "American System," (so called,) will be regarded hereafter as disreputable to the intelligence of the age, and to the public spirit and virtue of the American people. But, happily for our prosperity, and we will add, for the peace and harmony of the Union, this system has been broken down—we trust and believe *forever;* and we are coming back, by slow but sure steps, to the great principles of FREE TRADE and UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRY. To avail ourselves, however, of all the advantages of this great and salutary change in our system, it is indispensably necessary, that we should free ourselves from the trammels of long established habits, opinions, and prejudices. It is one of the greatest evils of misgovernment, that its effects continue long after the evil has been corrected, and in all commercial operations the influence of established usages is extremely difficult to overcome. To divert capital from its accustomed channels, to introduce new associations and habits of business among commercial men, is one of the most difficult tasks which any people can impose upon themselves; and if it were not for the high spirit and intelligence of our people, we might distrust our success. When we survey the actual condition of the Southern and South Western States, however, who can fail to perceive that we possess IMMENSE ADVANTAGES in this contest, which, properly improved, must, in the end, crown our efforts with triumphant success. It is true we have but few ships, but we have ship timber in abundance, and of the choicest description; and surely no Southern man can be insensible of the vital importance of securing a mercantile marine, which in the future changes and chances, to which our country must sooner or later be exposed, may be essential, not only to our prosperity, but to our very existence as a free people. We want also, it is said, commercial capital and credit, and cannot, it is supposed, furnish such an extensive market, for foreign goods, as will enable us to enter into successful competition with the Cities of the North. Now, we base all our calculations and rest all our hopes, upon the fact, that it is the *natural course of trade*, to exchange, *directly*, the productions of one country for those of another; and that all indirect and circuitous modes of intercourse, must be attended by increased expense, and be therefore less advantageous to all parties, than the direct trade. Trade, like water, always seeks its level, and unless when opposed by natural or artificial barriers, will run its course in the *shortest and most direct line.* It must be admitted, therefore, that but for opposing obstacles, which have been interposed and which have forced the commerce of the South *out of its natural advantages*, our Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco, would have found their markets in Europe, by the shortest and most direct route from Southern Sea Ports and in Southern Ships; and it is equally obvious, that the foreign goods received in exchange for these productions would have been returned to us through the same channels. Now can any plausible reason be assigned, why under *a system of free trade*, the exports of South Carolina and Georgia—amounting as has been shown to $24,000,000 annually—should not be sent directly to Europe from Charleston and Savannah? and why the foreign goods, *for which they are exchanged*, should not be imported directly in return? Our harbors are safe and commodious, the voyage is shorter and safer, and the freight less. But what is of infinitely more importance, we actually PRODUCE THE VERY ARTICLES, which are to be exported, and require FOR OUR OWN CONSUMPTION the very goods, to be received in exchange for those exports. Now can any thing be conceived more unnatural—more out of the usual and proper course of business—than that our COTTON, which is to be exchanged for the Manufactures of England, should be first shipped to New York—there sold to the New York Merchant—by him transhipped and sent to England,—there again sold, and converted into British goods—which goods are to be first imported into New York, and from thence forwarded to Charleston—there to be sold to the Carolina Merchant, and paid for in bills at 6 per cent. Count the number of agencies employed in this transaction;—sum up the freight, insurance, commissions, profits, and other charges, consider the loss of time and the risks incident to such a course; and can any reasonable man entertain a doubt that, if such a trade can be carried on at all, A DIRECT IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE, (if there be no obstacle interposed,) must be infinitely more profitable! Under similar circumstances, the capital required to carry on the indirect trade must be much greater than that which would be needed in the direct trade. Indeed, under a system of mutual exchanges of our productions, for those of Europe, the capital required, under a well ordered system of commercial arrangements, would be comparatively small. Credit might, to a great extent, supply the place of capital, and such a trade might be conducted on principles, which would ensure to the planter the largest profits on his crops, and his supplies at the lowest rates, while the merchant, the ship owner, and every other class in the community, would participate largely in the advantages of such a trade.

But let this direct intercourse be once established, and capital would *soon flow in all quarters*, to supply any deficiency that might be found to exist. The great law of demand and supply would not leave us long without a money capital, fully adequate to all the operations of trade. So with regard to the market for the foreign goods, which, under this system, would be received at our Southern Sea Ports. Obtaining them, as we should be able to do, at less cost than they could possibly be procured through New York, we would unquestionably be able to dispose of them on advantageous terms at least to the extent of *our own demand* for these goods; and this alone, would increase our direct importations to five or six times their present amount. If only the consumption of the South was supplied through her own Ports, this of itself would create a Revolution in our trade, which would change the entire face of the Country and pour a flood of wealth and prosperity through every part of our land. But it is one of the most important and interesting features of our system, that it is inseparably connected with the extension of our intercourse with the interior of our Country, by means of Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes. A connexion between the South and the West by the various schemes now in progress in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, will furnish an outlet for all the goods that can be received from abroad in exchange for our productions. And when the great West shall find a Market and receive her supplies through the Sea Ports of the South, a demand will be furnished, the extent and value of which *cannot* be too largely estimated. Let these various schemes, therefore, for the extension of our interior connexions, be prosecuted with a zeal and energy worthy of the object. Let no unworthy jealousies—no narrow, or merely sectional views, disturb that harmony of feeling and concert of action, which are so essential to success.

There are some circumstances connected with the present condition of the country, which may serve to animate our zeal, encourage our efforts, and urge us to that PROMPT ACTION on which our success may depend. OUR GREAT STAPLE has now become "THE COMMON CURRENCY OF THE WORLD." It is the great *medium of exchange*, regulating and controlling, to a considerable extent, the commercial operations both of Europe and America. During the suspension of specie payments, it affords almost the only means of obtaining *those credits abroad*, on which Northern Commerce has heretofore mainly relied for its support. The great staple is OUR OWN.

The revolutions which have recently taken place in the commercial world—the failure and destruction of credit in New York, and the stoppage of the American Houses in Great Britain, have brought about a crisis peculiarly favorable to our views. Here is our cotton lying at our very doors—the produce of our own fields, and furnishing, at this time, the only medium of exchange for the manufactures of Europe. Why should our own merchants not *use it* for this purpose? The door is now open to us, and we have but to enter and take possession of that which belongs to us. If we improve the opportunity, victory will be ours. "The "tide in our affairs" is at the flood. Let us launch upon it bravely, and it will assuredly "lead us on to *fortune.*" But should this glorious opportunity be LOST—our gallant Bark, instead of riding the waves in triumph, may be driven among the breakers or dashed upon the rocks, or at best be again involved in those "eddies and shallows," from which we may never more be able to escape.—Even the "Pilot, who weathers the storm," may be compelled "to give up the ship," when deserted by the crew, and left in a condition so utterly hopeless.

The MEASURES which are deemed by the Committee proper to be adopted, in order to carry these views into effect, are embodied in distinct propositions, which are herewith submitted to the Convention. They embrace a strong and emphatic declaration of the feelings and opinions of the Convention, on the importance of a direct import and export trade, and the duty of adopting all proper means for the purpose of establishing and promoting it. They recommend, in the next place, strong, earnest and reiterated appeals to the understandings and feelings of all the people interested, with a view to enlist their sympathies—excite their patriotism, and call into action AN ENLIGHTENED PUBLIC OPINION in the furtherance of our views. An adjourned meeting of the Convention to be held in this place, on the third Monday in October next—an ADDRESS to the people of the Slave holding States, and the adoption of other suitable measures to secure a full representation at the Convention from *all the States interested*, are among the measures recommended. In looking to the essential objects of providing CAPITAL AND CREDIT, as well as markets for our imports, and thus laying a sure foundation for the ultimate success of our scheme—a series of important and practical measures have been recommended, which, if carried into full effect, will, it is confidently believed, go very far to put our Merchants on a footing with those of the North.

An earnest call is made upon the Banks, to which they can hardly fail to respond; to provide the required capital and credit, by arrangements perfectly safe as to themselves, and at the same time well calculated to furnish all the facilities, which the direct trade will require. A plan for EQUALIZING OUR DOMESTIC EXCHANGES, and keeping up the credit of our Banks, during the suspension of specie payments, has also been devised which, it is most earnestly desired, may be carried into effect by them. It is not to be concealed, that without the aid and support of the Banks, the difficulties in our way will be greatly multiplied. It will depend upon them, in a great measure, to determine the fate of our great enterprise. In order to divert capital and credit from other pursuits, into the channels of Commerce, an appeal is also made to Planters, Capitalists, and Others, to avail themselves of the provisions of the Acts of the Legislatures of the several States,—passed during the last winter, authorizing LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS; and it is recommended that the youth of our Country should be directed to Commercial pursuits, and prepared by a suitable education to fill the responsible station, and elevate the high character of the SOUTHERN MERCHANT. These, and other suggestions, embraced in the Resolutions, constitute the measures recommended to the Convention for their adoption. It will be seen, that they embrace a series of measures of a practical character, all believed to be well calculated to promote the objects for which they are designed. It is true, that we can do no more than to urge the adoption of these measures on the part of the Banks, and others interested. But when it is recollected that this Convention is composed of near two hundred Delegates, representing five States and one Territory, and when we consider the weight of the character, influence, and acknowledged talents of those who compose it, and when above all, we remember that they are engaged in a matter of DEEP PUBLIC CONCERN, INVOLVING THE WELFARE, PROSPERITY, AND HONOR OF THESE STATES, it can hardly be believed, that their deliberate opinions and earnest recommendations can be without effect. Our chief dependance after all, however, must be upon PUBLIC OPINION; but we have too much confidence in the truth and justice of our cause to entertain a doubt of our success, if every member of this assembly will regard it as his OWN PERSONAL CONCERN, as well as a sacred duty, which he owes to himself, his posterity and his country, to use his utmost efforts to advance the great work. Judging from the past, we have no cause to distrust the future. Six months ago the first meeting of the Convention took place at Augusta. It was composed of 80 members, representing two States and one Territory. Now we have five States and one Territory, represented by 180 members. The proceedings of the Assembly have gone abroad, and wherever they have been received, have produced a powerful influence on public opinion, of which we have the most gratifying evidence in the legislation of several States, on one of their recommendations, and the increased interest every where felt in the subject of their deliberations. Thus encouraged, we should go on in that confidence, which a good cause should never fail to inspire. But to secure success, we must be prepared to make the necessary efforts. Of one thing we may be assured, that this great victory cannot be easily achieved. It is the order of a wise and beneficent providence, that nothing truly great or good, can be attained without pains and labor.

This, is the price which must be paid to secure success; and if we are not prepared to make the necessary exertions, we must yield the prize. Nor can our mighty work be accomplished in a day. All essential changes in the condition of a Country must be worked out by slow degrees. We may be assured, nothing short of a high resolve,—which no opposition can move; a devoted zeal, proof against all discouragements, and an untiring perseverance, which shall rise superior to all difficulties, can enable us to work out our "political salvation." Let us not deceive ourselves then, with the vain belief, that our progress in this work will be every where cheered by the approving smiles of our country, and the cordial support of our fellow citizens. Conscious that we are actuated by the purest motives, and that "all the ends we aim at, are our country's,"—we must nevertheless be prepared for all manner of opposition. The measures we propose come into conflict with too many deeply rooted prejudices, and too many adverse interests, to enable us to hope, that even our motives shall escape detraction, and our purposes misrepresentation. We have those around us, whose prospects in life, in a great measure, depend upon the defeat of our plans. A large portion of the Union,—which always has exerted and still exerts almost a controlling influence upon public opinion, at home and abroad, will be roused into action, to deprive us of public confidence, and to drive us from our course. We shall be ridiculed, as the supporters of wild and Utopean theories;—as visionary enthusiasts, wasting their strength in the pursuit of impracticable schemes. We shall be charged with ungenerous prejudices, and unkind feelings, towards our northern brethren, (feelings which are strangers to our bosoms,) and the *stale*, though *potent slander*, will be revived, of HOSTILITY TO THE UNION. Now, if in the consciousness of rectitude, we are not fully prepared to encounter ALL THIS, and MORE,—if we are not unalterably determined to go on in our course, "through good report, and through evil report,"—if we are not firmly and unchangeably resolved, to trample down all opposition—it would be better that we should stop here, and attempt to advance no further. These difficulties are thus fairly stated, not for your discouragement, but that we may be fully prepared to meet them. If we are true to ourselves, we shall most assuredly triumph over all obstacles. The high character, intelligence, and influence, which compose this

Convention, properly and zealously exerted, CAN NEVER BE PUT DOWN. It is as certain as the rising of the morrow's sun, that we shall achieve the emancipation of the South and South West, if we are prepared to make the efforts necessary to the accomplishment of the good work. We shall live down the slanders of our enemies, and, in the rich fruits of a noble and peaceful victory, will find our best reward. The particular institutions of the South will be fortified and strengthened,—the streams of rich and varied commerce will fertilize our soil; while diversified pursuits will stimulate the industry—add to the wealth, enlarge the minds, and improve the character of our people. Civilization and refinement—the handmaids of virtue—will adorn our land; and the GREAT TRUTH, will be seen, and felt, and acknowledged, that of all the social conditions of man, the most favorable to the developement of the cardinal virtues of the heart and the noblest faculties of the soul—to the promotion of private happiness and public prosperity, is that of SLAVE HOLDING COMMUNITIES UNDER FREE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—a truth hardly yet understood among ourselves, but which the future history of these States, is, we trust, destined to illustrate. Animated by these sentiments, and influenced by these views, and with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, let the members of this Convention now PLEDGE THEMSELVES to each other, and to their country, to GO FORWARD—firmly resolved to leave nothing undone that may advance our great and patriotic objects. Let us be prepared to make every personal sacrifice, and to use all just and honorable means for the accomplishment of our great work—unalterably determined to PERSEVERE UNTO THE END.

The President of the Convention has made the following appointments, in accordance with the resolutions adopted.

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE THE ADDRESS.

A. B. LONGSTREET, Esq.	of Augusta, Geo.
Gen. GEO. McDUFFIE,	" Abbeville, S. C.
Col. ABRAHAM BLANDING,	" Columbia, S. C.
JOSEPH CUMMING, Esq.	" Savannah, Geo.
Col. C. G. MEMMINGER,	Charleston, S. C.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Col. A. P. HAYNE,	of Charleston, S. C.
Col. JOHN T. MILSON,	" Norfolk, Va.
Gen. JAMES OWEN,	" Wilmington, N. C.
CHAS. J. JENKINS, Esq.	" Augusta, Geo.
BENJ. E. STILES, Esq.	" Savannah, Geo.
Gen. LEIGH READ,	" Florida.
A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.	" Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mr. BIDDLE'S LETTER.

TO THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
WASHINGTON.

MY DEAR SIR: I propose to say a few words on the question whether the banks should resume specie payments in May next. I do this because my position seems to justify, if not require it. For 19 years I have been connected with the institution which caused the last resumption, and during all that period my efforts have been directed to secure to the country the benefits of a sound currency, and to banish from circulation every thing but the precious metals and notes always convertible into them. I think that no other currency is safe or tolerable, and that we should now return to it at the first moment it can be done permanently. For this purpose the institution to which I belong has made great efforts. Since the suspension in May last it has bought and added to its vaults nearly three millions of dollars in gold and silver, and now, with a capital of thirty five millions, its notes in circulation are six millions, while its specie, after paying more than half a million to the Government of the United States, amounts to nearly four millions, and it has eight or ten millions of funds in Europe. Our principles, therefore, incline us to an early resumption; our preparations would justify it; and if we were at all influenced by the poor ambition of doing what others cannot do so readily, or the still poorer desire of profiting by the disasters of others, the occasion would certainly be tempting. But the Bank of the U. States makes common cause with the other banks, and the character and prosperity of the country are identified with its banking system. They must stand or fall together—and it is of vital importance that the banks should act wisely and act harmoniously, and, above all, that they should not suffer themselves to be driven, by the dread of being thought weak, into rash and hazardous enterprises. The great prerogative of strength is not to be afraid of doing right; and it belongs to those who have no fear that prudent counsels will be mistaken for timidity, to examine calmly whether the general interests of the country recommend the voluntary resumption of specie payments in May next. I say the voluntary resumption, because there is not now, nor has there ever been, any legal suspension of specie payments, as there was for more than twenty years in England. The suspension is wholly conventional between the banks and the community, arising from their mutual conviction that it is for their mutual benefit. In truth, the banks are but the mere agents of that community. They have no funds not already lent out to the people, of whose property and industry they are the representatives. They are only other names for the farms, the commerce, the factories, and the internal improvements of the country; and the inquiry whether the banks are ready to resume is only another form of asking whether the People are ready to pay their debts to the banks.

The true question, then, after all, is, whether the time has arrived when the banks should announce that the causes of the suspension, which then satisfied the community, have ceased to exist, and that the suspension itself, with all its necessary attendants of restriction, need no longer be continued. To that inquiry I now proceed. And—

1. What were the causes of the suspension?—They were the Specie Circular, which forbade the receipt of any thing but gold or silver at the land offices—the mismanagement of the deposites, which scattered them to the frontiers—the clamor raised by the executive against bank notes, which alarmed the People for their safety, and caused a run upon the banks for specie. Now, has any one of these causes ceased? On the contrary, have they not acquired tenfold force? The Specie Circular is not repealed. On the contrary, it has been extended, for bank notes are proscribed, not merely from the land offices, but from all payments of every description to the Government. The distribution of the surplus is over, because there is no longer any surplus to distribute; but the great disbursements on the Southern and Western frontier operate as injuriously, by requiring the transfer of so much revenue from the points where it is collected.—Lastly and mainly, the alarm about bank notes, propagated by the Government, has been deeply spread throughout the country, till what was at first a passing outcry has settled into an implacable hostility. No man, I think, can doubt for a moment that the Executive of the United States seeks to maintain his power by exciting popular passions against the credit system, and that the whole influence of the Government is employed to infuse into the minds of the People, distrust and hatred of all banks. For this purpose the most insane ravings are addressed to the cupidity of the ignorant, who are taught that gold and silver are the only true riches, and, above all, that these shrewd metals would enable us to outwit the paper dullness of England. "Sir," said lately one of these politicians in the Senate of the United States, "A man loses all by any circumstance that but for that circumstance he would have made. Although England is a paper country, *yet if we were exclusively a metallic country we should make more out of our intercourse with her.* And why should we, because she chooses *to maim herself by her paper system*, follow her example?" The Government, it may be said is comparatively harmless, because its expenditures exceed its income. Its regular income, no doubt; but while it can pledge the public credit for Treasury notes at a high rate of interest, by which every man's property is mortgaged, and buy specie with them, there can never be wanting the means of oppressing the banks. There is, therefore, no one circumstance, which occasioned the suspension, sufficiently removed to justify a change, and the most prominent cause remains with increased intensity. Accordingly—

II. The credit system of the United States and the exclusively metallic system are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other; one or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction; not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle too must be final. If the banks resume, and are able, by sacrificing the community, to continue a few months, it will be conclusively employed at the next elections to show that the schemes of the Executive are not as destructive as they will prove hereafter. But if they resume, and again are compelled to suspend, the Executive will rejoice at this new triumph, and the banks will fall in the midst of a universal outcry against their weakness. This is perfectly understood, and accordingly all the influence of the Executive is directed to drive the banks, by popular outrage and clamor, into a premature resumption—not a business resumption, general and permanent, but a political and forced resumption, which may place them at the mercy of those in power. They who have special charge of these interests must then beware of being decoyed from their present position. They are now safe and strong, and they should not venture beyond their entrenchments while the enemy is in the plain before them. If they resume, one of two things will happen: their notes *will not* be received by the Government, or they *will* be received. If they are not received, the Government, to the extent of the revenue, will force the holders of the notes to draw specie from the banks to be deposited with the collectors of the revenue. For the difference between the revenue and the expenses, the Government will issue Treasury notes, to be sold for bank notes, and converted into specie, and, as the disbursements are made at points on the frontiers, remote from the places of collection, it will not return to the banks issuing it except circuitously. But if the notes are received, they will not, as formerly, be deposited in banks, and drawn out again so as to enter into the circulation, leaving the public creditor his choice of specie or notes, but they will be left in special deposite with the receivers. When warrants are drawn on these receivers, they will call on the banks for specie to pay the favored public creditor, selecting of course the bank on whom they will draw according to its servility or opposition to the Executive, and thus placing them all under his control. Now, under such circumstances, is it wise for the banks to disarm themselves in the presence of their enemy?

III. The disorders of the currency lie too deep for superficial remedies, and these palliatives irritate without curing. Congress, and Congress alone can apply adequate relief. What Mr. Madison said to Congress in 1816, is even more true in 1838. "For the interest of the community at large," said he, "as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, *crédit* and use wherever it may circulate. The Constitution has entrusted Congress *exclusively* with the power of *creating* and regulating a currency of that description." The only reform in the currency which that body has yet made, is the issue of ten millions of irredeemable paper money, and a proposal for ten millions more. Is it worth while, then, so long as Congress fails to exercise its legitimate powers, to waste the strength of the country in efforts to accomplish what we all know to be impracticable? To resume now without some clear understanding with the Government, seems to be throwing away the benefits of experience, and the lessons of misfortune. We have gone through all the mortification and all the inconvenience of suspension. Let us endeavor to profit by them; to fix the future on some solid basis; have some guaranty of the stability of the currency, and not set every thing afloat again without knowing where we may be drifted For,

IV. Compare the situation of the banks at the last resumption and now. After a suspension for nearly three years, Congress applied all its power to induce, to persuade, and to assist the banks in their efforts to resume. They passed the resolution of 1816, authorizing the receipt of the notes of specie paying banks. But this alone was insufficient; and at the same time they established the Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty-five millions. That bank called a convention of State banks, and agreed that if they would resume specie payments, it would—

1. Assume all their debts to the Government of the United States.

2. Discount, to those who had payments to make to the Government, the whole amount of their bonds; and, in addition,

3. Discount, to those not indebted to the Government, two millions in Philadelphia, one and a half million in Baltimore, and half a million in Richmond; and

4. Would sustain the resuming banks in case the resumption brought them into difficulty.

The bank at the same time imported, at an expense of more than half a million, the sum of seven millions of specie; and two months after the resumption its discounts reached twenty millions. Compare with this statement our condition now.

Then, the Government agreed to receive for all dues the notes of the Bank of the United States; now, all bank notes are refused and discredited. Then, the Government endeavored to sustain the banks; now, it is striving to destroy them. Then, it established a new and vigorous bank capital; now, it refuses to create a new bank, and seeks to cripple those in existence. Then, we had two hundred and sixty banks; now, we have nearly nine hundred.

In short, what reliance have the banks now with the Executive hostile to them? What protection like that of the late Bank of the United States have they to sustain them? None whatever.

The only circumstance not wholly unfavorable in the comparison is the low rate of exchange with England. But nothing general or permanent can be inferred from this circumstance, which frequently occurs, and on the present occasion is wholly accidental in New York, from the unnatural condition into which her measures of extreme rigor have driven every thing. If under ordinary circumstances, while other things underwent no depression, exchange on England should decline, it might be inferred that England owes to the United States more than we have yet drawn from her. But it is not exchange alone that has fallen. Exchange on England has not fallen in New York as much as the internal exchanges or stocks or real estate or house rent has fallen. This fact seems decisive as to the cause. But can this depression continue? Certainly not. These rigorous measures are understood to be only preparations for an expansion by the banks of New York, which is to restore ease and confidence. Well, the moment this ease and confidence return, all things will rise, and exchange of course among the number. Besides, this unnatural condition will work its own remedy, as all irregularities are cured by their own excesses. To sell every thing and buy nothing is impracticable, and when the English have bought all the produce we have to spare, we must of course buy from them what manufactures they have to spare. As soon as the proceeds of our industry are realized in England, while we have gradually exhausted our supply of English goods, our own merchants will convert their products into a fresh supply to be brought over; or, if this process be too slow, the English manufacturers themselves will send their own goods for sale. In either case the exchange will recover its equilibrium, and of course will rise here, for, between two such countries as America and England, a permanent inequality of exchange, as a basis of the metallic currency of either, is impossible.

V. Perceiving nothing in the conduct of the Government to justify an early resumption, let us see if there be any thing in the state of the country which recommends it. Now what is the condition of our affairs? The suspension found us with a heavy debt to the banks, not less probably than five hundred millions, with large balances from the Southern and Western States to the Atlantic cities, and with a very considerable debt to Europe. All parties were willing to pay; almost all were able to pay; but great forbearance and great indulgence were necessary from the creditor, and, above all, after such a convulsion, the great restorer was time, time to settle, time to adjust accounts, time to send the debtors' crops to market, time to dispose of his property with the least sacrifice, time to bring out his resources to pay his debts.

In all the large movements of human affairs, as in the operations of Nature, the great law is gentleness—violence is the last resource of weakness. The disease of the country was an over-strained and distempered energy. The remedy was repose. The question of the currency, though important, was only secondary. The first concern was to pay our debts, and especially not to depreciate the value of our means of paying them. Accordingly, it seemed to me, that after the suspension, the true course of this country was, to begin a gentle and gradual diminution of loans sufficient to prevent the hazards of expansion while the restraint of specie payments was removed, and to prepare for the resumption, but with no rash competition as to the amount which the several banks could curtail, to make no violent changes in the standard of value, and give time for a settlement with foreigners, and among ourselves, on the same or nearly the same basis upon which these mutual engagements were contracted, letting the crops go to their destined markets without depreciating their price. After this, the resumption, with the aid of Congress, would have been easy and spontaneous. It was in this spirit that the Bank of the United States has not diminished ten per cent. of its loans—while it added about three millions to its specie—and will have given the necessary facilities for shipping the crops of the South and West to the amount probably of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars; placing its own confidential agent in England to protect the great commercial and pecuniary interests of the country. This seemed to be its proper function. It was thus that it hoped to discharge its duty to the whole Union. It was thus, too, it could show its fidelity to Pennsylvania, by aiding its public improvements—by keeping its business and its people in comparative ease, and by not suffering the prosperity of its commercial capital to be prostrated—objects these, far more important than whether specie payments be resumed a few months sooner or later.

The injurious effects of a contrary course are seen in all the relations of business. Take, for instance, the debts to banks and to individuals. The debts were mainly contracted when the currency was abundant. They must now be paid in a very altered state of the currency; and it is necessary to proceed with extreme caution when the relation of the debtor to his creditor is changed by events which neither could control; because, if this change be not made very gradually, so as to bring at the same time all the other relations of life to the same standard, you inflict injustice or perhaps ruin on the debtor. It was thus that England continued her suspension for twenty-five years, and by act of Parliament gave several years' notice of the progressive resumption, in order that all the business of the country should adjust itself to the approaching change. Of the effect of any sudden movement we have before us a striking instance. It appears by the published statements of the banks of the city of New York, that since the suspension to March 1, 1838, they have reduced their loans and discounts from forty six millions to thirty millions, and their circulation from nine millions to two millions—an aggregate diminution of from fifty-five millions to thirty-three millions. If this, or any thing near this, be the reduction, what is the consequence? A man who contracted a debt to the banks in New York, before the suspension, finds his ability to provide means for the payment of that debt reduced one-third, or nearly one-half—that is to say, the dollar he now pays is equivalent to one and a half or almost two dollars when he borrowed it, besides the interest. Such a process of reduction would have been wholly intolerable, if the citizens had not escaped from it and sought alleviation by loans elsewhere. But if the other cities had followed the example of New York and made similar reductions, the whole country would have sunk under it, or revolted against it.

These inequalities between members of the same community became more striking when applied to engagements between distant parts of the Union. The Atlantic cities, for instance, were creditors of the Southern and Western States for goods sold to them, to be paid for either in those States, or in the Atlantic cities—their currencies being so nearly the same that the exchange would not cost as much as the mere transportation of the specie. When the day of payment arrives, the creditor city suddenly makes an artificial scarcity of its own currency, renders the only money it will receive in payment almost inaccessible to its debtor, reducing, at the same time, the rates of exchange, and the prices of every thing. This rigor instantly recoils on the creditor. If payment is made in the Southern and Western States, the Atlantic merchant loses the whole depreciation in the exchange. If payment is to be made in the Atlantic cities, and the debtor sends produce to pay his debt, the scarcity of money obliges him to sacrifice it; if he sends the bank notes of his country, they sink to seventy-five per cent. in value, and he loses the difference; if he brings the stocks of his State, the scarcity of money renders their negotiation impossible. Once disappointed in this way, he sends no more produce, no more bank notes, and the creditors in turn suffer more than the difference by the delay.

So in respect to foreigners. We owe a large debt to France and England. Why should we destroy the value of our only means of paying it? We can pay it only in *cash*, or *produce*, or *stocks*. As to *cash*, this debt was contracted in an abundant currency. By this artificial scarcity of money we are obliged to pay it in a currency more valuable by one-half or one-third. Even at that rate, we can neither borrow the money nor raise it by sales, except by ruinous sacrifice. We then may pay it in *produce* or in *stocks*, but the same scarcity sinks the value of both. A debt contracted when cotton was at twenty cents, we have to pay when cotton is ten cents a pound. If we propose to pay in stocks, these, too, have sunk perhaps twenty-five per cent. on their price last year. Our resources, then, are diminished in value, while our debt is increasing by interest. The consequence is, that the foreign debt is postponed. This operates injuriously to both parties—to the domestic debtor, by reducing his means of payment; to the foreign creditor, by the delay and the hazard of his debt. It is true, if he could now receive his money, he would remit it home at a low rate. But then the scarcity which lowers the rate of remittance, prevents his receiving any thing to remit; and, so far from being interested in the early resumption, it injures him essentially, because the forced preparation for it, by crushing the resources of his debtors, renders them alike unable and unwilling to pay. What the foreign creditor wants is payment—payment of the debt, not in a better currency, but in an equal currency, or, if necessary, in an inferior currency, because he can better support a high rate of remittance than a reduced or postponed payment.

There prevails a notion that the credit of the country abroad will be injured by not resuming. Not in the least. Everybody connected with America knew the reasons of suspending, and entirely approved of it, as the only measure that could have saved the country. What Europeans want now is that we should pay our debt. That is our first duty, and if they see, as they cannot fail to see, that these premature efforts to resume specie payments prevent the collection of what is due to them, they will perceive that, in endeavoring to secure an object wholly domestic, they have been sacrificed. In respect to the dividends and the stocks payable abroad, many of them are payable in pounds sterling, or guilders, or francs, so that we place the money there at our own cost; and, as to dividends payable here, they have almost universally been remitted in the equivalents to specie. What the general merchants of France or England desire is, that we should take their merchandise; that we should trade with them. The state of our currency is a very subordinate concern. You deal with them, and pay them in their own currency. They know little, and care little, about the sort of currency in which you deal with the South and West. Besides, who are to reproach us with the depreciation of our notes? The English? But the Bank of England suspended specie payments for twenty-five years, during nearly all which time every American bank paid specie; and men in England were forced by law to take the notes of the Bank of England, when they were at thirty per cent. discount; whereas no man is obliged here to take any note of any bank; and at this moment a paper dollar in Philadelphia or New York will buy a silver dollar delivered in London. The question, then, of the resumption, is one exclusively domestic—one which, however important at home, does not affect the credit of the country abroad.

VI. We now come to the question whether, if an early resumption be practicable, the month of May is a fit time. My impression is that the month of May is a very unfit time. The resumption, to be useful, must be general; and no arrangement can be satisfactory which does not include the Southern and Southwestern States. These I do not think are yet ready to resume. They are straining every nerve to pay their debts. Their crops are going forward to provide funds in Europe and at the North; the banks are laboring to meet their notes at the North; the Legislatures are pledging their credit to raise funds in order that their people may pay their debts. Why should we repulse them? All they want is time. They have not yet had the benefit of a single crop, and they may require another; and instead of discreditating them, or diminishing the value of their produce, or curtailing their facilities in sending their crops to market, it is better to help them and wait till they are more advanced in their preparations. The employment of credit, either of banks or of individuals, most useful to the country at this moment, is to forward its produce to Europe. Instead of this, the banks are reducing these facilities, and calling upon their debtors for payment. This seems very unreasonable. It is stopping the locomotives as they are carrying the crop to market. The month of May, too, is not the right time of the year. For example, it requires on an average, about fifty days to take cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool. Supposing it immediately sold, the usage is at the end of ten days to give a banker's acceptance, payable in two months, so that by the month of May there would not be actually realized more than the cotton which left New Orleans before January, when not more than one fourth or one-fifth of the whole crop had been shipped. Much, of course, is drawn for when shipped, but I speak now of the actual obtaining possession of the proceeds of the crop; and at all events not one half of the crop will have reached Europe by the month of May. The Spring is, moreover, the season when the credits given for the shipments of Southern and Western produce are maturing at the North; and the crop from which reimbursements are to come remains unsold in Europe. The Spring, too, is the time when the Western business has brought from the interior the notes of the Atlantic banks, when the circulation presses more upon them than at any other period, and when specie is wanted for the trade to China and India, making that time particularly unpropitious for the resumption.

VII. It remains now to inquire how far these general views of the expediency of a resumption in May should be changed by the determination of the banks of the city of New York to resume at that period.

For the gentlemen of New York who announced that decision, I have great personal regard, and, under ordinary circumstances, would willingly yield my own convictions to their better opportunities and understanding. But the natural influence of their judgment is weakened by the knowledge of the fact, that the banks of New York would not have had the least idea of a resumption in May, but because the immunity allowed by the Legislature will then expire, and they fear that it will not be renewed. This was distinctly avowed at the Bank Convention, and the deputation who visited Philadelphia repeated it again and again. Now, this may be a very good reason for the banks of New York to resume, but certainly no reason whatever for the banks of Pennsylvania to do the same. The States of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, of Kentucky, have Legislatures as well as New York has, and they have refused to direct their banks to resume in May next.—Why should they obey the Legislature of New York, and not their own Legislature? The position of New York is, on all hands, regretted. But how is it to be remedied? A single Legislature, out of twenty six Legislatures, has passed a law forfeiting the charters of banks, if they were unable to redeem their notes in specie. A public calamity overtakes the country, and the declining to pay specie, so far from being criminal, became an act of public safety—so adopted by all the banks, and so confirmed by this very Legislature. The provision originally designed to guard against fraud, may thus become the punishment of honesty and ability. The legislative body which protected the banks for a year is now in session, and in twenty-four hours can extend the indemnity till a more appropriate season for resuming. I presume no difficulty will occur in this. Why should there be? Is it possible that such a body can see with indifference the distress which a perseverence in this course must inevitably create, or permit the pride of opinion or any mere political or party consideration to prevent them from interposing to protect their noble but suffering city? If they decline, how can we of Pennsylvania interfere? Why should we voluntarily place ourselves in the same situation into which New York has been forced? By doing so we share only a common disaster, instead of husbanding our resources against the period when our interposition may be really useful. In the mean while, the most effectual service which we can render, is to speak in a tone of frank sincerity. She may perhaps bear it from one, than whom she has never had a more true and constant friend—who, though an entire stranger, has for a long series of years done every thing in his power to advance her prosperity, and never saw her in any misfortune which he did not anxiously strive to mitigate. But I wish to serve her, not to flatter her. I believe, then, that at this moment New York is in an entirely false position. She is obliged, by the existing law, to do what she feels to be wrong. Her natural course is to appeal to her representatives to rectify their mistake, and not to thrust out their own State banks, to be crushed by the Executive. Instead of doing this, she perseveres, from a mistaken, though honorable pride, in not asking relief where relief is attainable, but in preparing for the event, by sacrificing her own interests, and inflicting distress on the community. The apparent superiority in the exchanges which this produces is wholly fallacious as well as injurious. The state of the exchanges in New York proves nothing whatever, except the scarcity of money in New York. The exchanges are even less depreciated than many other things. The bank notes of the Southern States are at a great depreciation. But store rent and real estate, in the very spot where these notes are sacrificed, are much more depreciated than the notes themselves. So, too, in New York, the notes of Philadelphia are at a discount; yet, at this moment, New York has to pay to Philadelphia little less than ten millions of dollars, for actual debts to Philadelphia and to foreigners represented by Philadelphia.—It is not, therefore, the abundance, but the want of means; it is not the strength, but weakness, which causes this difference. By the same process, bread and meat may be reduced in price for the want of purchasers. You make an artificial scarcity of money, and then boast how much the little which remains will buy; but your superiority is punished by the debtor, who does not settle with a creditor so much above him. And what is the benefit of all this? The other States are not obliged to submit to this local legislation, and the suffering of New York is certainly not fitted to make them adopt it voluntarily. It is better, therefore, for them to state with perfect frankness that they do not mean to unite with her in this forced resumption—to say this decidedly and finally, so that she may apply the only remedy—an extension of her law. The whole subject would then be open for future adjustment, upon principles of safety alike to the banks and to the community.

On the whole, the course which, in my judgment, the banks ought to pursue, is simply this:

The banks should remain exactly as they are—preparing to resume, but not yet resuming.

They should begin, as the Bank of England did, under similar circumstances, by paying the small notes, so as to restore coin to all the minor channels of circulation; but not make any general resumption until they ascertain what course the Government will pursue, employing in the mean time their whole power to forward the crops to market. The American banks should do, in short, what the American Army did at New Orleans—stand fast behind their cotton bales until the enemy has left the country.

These are my opinions, very deliberately formed, and very frankly expressed. They are thus set forth, not to influence the course of others, but to explain my own.

With great respect and esteem, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1838.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Sheridan, Capt. Pierce, from Liverpool, 18th ult., we have London papers of the 17th, and later dates from all parts of Europe.

The Cotton market had been in a state of fluctuation, falling and rising, and the importations were large. The London Herald remarks, that money for commercial purposes was commanding a higher rate of interest, and that there were evident symptoms that the discounts would shortly be effected not under 5 per cent.

From Great Britain.—Preparations are yet making for the shipping of troops to the Canadas. The Guards were to leave on the 26th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 16.

The import of the week is 139,102 bales, namely, 119,544 from the United States, 6517 from Brazil, 1300 from Egypt, 490 from Peru, and 1162 from the West Indies. This is the greatest import that ever was received into the ports of Great Britain. The sales of the week are 22,419 bags, of which 500 American are taken on speculation, for there are speculators ready to act in almost any circumstances,—and for exportation there are taken 350 American and 162 Surat.—Prices are lower ½d per lb. for the ordinary to fair quality Am. Cotton, and ⅛d per lb. for the ordinary to prime quality; Sea Island Cotton is lowered 1d per lb. the fall in the prices of the other kinds is only an ⅛d to ¼d per lb.

MARCH 15.—The sales since Friday amount to 20,000 bales, of which 4000 bales are sold to-day. There is a re-advance made of ⅛d per lb. in the price of American Cotton. The arrivals are 18 vessels from the United States, and 1 from Pernambuco.

MARCH 17.—The demand for cotton continued good yesterday, and 6 to 8000 bales sold at the full advance above mentioned. The sales of the week ended last evening, amounted to 30,220 bales, of which 9980 were upland at 5¼ a 8; 11,860 Orleans at 5⅛ a 8¼; and 2350 Alabama and Mobile at 8 a 8¼ per lb. There does not appear to have been any further purchases on speculation. The demand has been brisk to day, and the sales upwards of 5000 bales, and in many instances at prices a shade higher. The advance altogether is fully ¼ per lb. since 8th inst.

Our Rail Road.—The Raleigh and Gaston Road is rapidly progressing. The Petersburg Intelligencer says, that it will be completed as far as Chalk Level, in Granville county, by July. The Bridge at Gaston, one of the noblest structures of the day, is also finished. The enterprizing Contractors at the Raleigh end of the line, Messrs Rogers and Lowe, are "making the dirt fly;" and, we have no doubt, that the entire Road will be in successful operation in about a twelve month more. *Raleigh Register.*

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—Five per cent. of the capital stock of this road having been paid in, the Governor of Tennessee has subscribed $650,000 on behalf of the State.

The death of Hardy B. Croom, of North Carolina, in the steam-packet Home, is a serious loss to literature. We learn, however, from the Newbern Spectator, that the valuable catalogue of plants made by him during his herboroizations in North Carolina and Florida, and which contains several newly discovered genera, is in the press in New York, under the superintendence of Dr. Torrey. The Doctor annexes an interesting sketch of Mr. C's life from his friend the Rev. Mr. Hawkes, and proposes to call one of the new families of plants discovered by Mr. Croom, *Croomia*. Another has already been named *Torreya*. Mr. Croom was a member of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, in whose annals his name is much distinguished.—*N. Y. Star.*

Burton and Fulenwider's Works.—We learn that the immense water power at the falls of the South Catawba, owned by Robert H. Burton, Esq. and Col. Henry Fulenwider, has been provisionally sold at the neat *figure* of $110,000. The Gentleman who has contracted for this property has returned to England for the purpose of finally completing the bargain. Although in the hands of the present energetic proprietors, it is perhaps as good a business as any a going, yet with a proper infusion of English *skill* and *capital* into the iron business of Lincoln, we may expect to witness a new era in that department of industry. We learn that the proposed Purchaser declares that the great natural facilities of this situation, will enable his company to compete on advantageous terms with the largest European establishments. He thinks that the excellence of the ore and the cheapness of water power and provisions, will amply make up for the difference in the price of labor and the absence of mineral coal.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Charlotte Mint.—We have been behind the times in noticing the fact, that the Branch Mint at Charlotte, has at length commenced coining. We mean before long to send down a blue striped bag, with orders to have it filled with yellow boys. If Mr. Benton's prophecy has at all been verified, to wit, that gold would in a short time, be so plenty as to run up stream, we may hope that Col. Wheeler will *wheel* out the *shiners* to us. We have *safes* and *vaults* sufficiently secure to take care of all that we may get of the precious—so the Col. need not fear upon that score.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

An Original Anecdote.—Some gentlemen, in an adjoining county, happening together a few days ago, a good Van Buren man observed that "he'd be d—d if the Administration did not do something soon for the relief of the People, if he would ever vote for one of the party again." A Preacher being present, said to him—"Friend, do you ever intend to swear again?" At which he looked a little surprised, but did not speak. When the Preacher remarked to him,—"If you do, swear the same Oath."—*Raleigh Register.*

An interesting little girl, daughter of Mr. N. B. Taylor, of Charlotte, in this State, about 18 months old, was drowned a few days since, by accidentally falling into a well.

RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

On Monday last this company held a general meeting of Stockholders; and all the necessary arrangements for immediate action were made. Jesse Wheeler, Esq. was unanimously chosen superintendent of the whole concern. This gentleman will remove in a few days to the Company's seat in this county, 8 miles N. E. of this place, and forthwith commence building out-houses, brickmaking, digging pits, &c. &c. One of the Directors, (probably Mr. Coffin,) will be off to the North in a week or two, to engage the machinery. The Company now have on the spot, a merchant mill, Saw mill, and Wool-carding machine—all in operation, and in first rate order.

A slight change has taken place in the Directory of the company—Henry Kivett is chosen to succeed Timothy Worsley—resigned. The board of officers now stands—John B. Troy, Esq. *President;* and Hugh McCain, Elisha Coffin, Jesse Wheeler, John Miller, and Henry Kivett—Directors, for one year from the 2d inst.

Ashborough Southern Citizen.

North Carolina.—Charles B. [illegible], the Engineer of the Literary [illegible] State, has lately made a very [illegible] port on the drainage of the [illegible] ing in its eastern section, [illegible] that there are not less than one [illegible] fifty thousand acres of very [illegible] lands belonging to the State, [illegible] has been entered by individuals, [illegible] Pungo and Alligator rivers, and [illegible] connected with them, and [illegible] mode by which they can be effect[illegible] ed, at a cost not exceeding $70[illegible]

Mr. Shaw states, that the [illegible] made by the last Legislature of [illegible] the purpose of draining Matt[illegible] has been expended on a canal; [illegible] ter is slowly subsiding, but that [illegible] and a further appropriation, will [illegible] ry to complete the work.

This plan of recovering the [illegible] of North Carolina, does great [illegible] Legislature of that State, and [illegible] add largely to the funds of its [illegible] Besides putting into cultivation [illegible] of thousands of acres of as rich [illegible] be found in the Union, it will [illegible] of sickness, arising from the [illegible] present state, and will prevent [illegible] ble agricultural citizens from [illegible] native State, in search of the [illegible] the far West.—*National Intelligencer.*

"What has become of the [illegible] proposed by the President at the [illegible] sion of Congress?"—*Illinois Paper.*

The scheme has been abandoned [illegible] project had become a law, the [illegible] Treasury would have been the [illegible] tunate debtor on which it would [illegible] ted.—*Missouri Republican.*

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, [illegible] time ago in the U. S. Senate, that [illegible] no distress in that section of [illegible] he represented. One of the Louisiana [illegible] a most effective logician, has [illegible] argument *by advertising the Sugar property for sale.*—*Louisville Journal.*

The authorities of the Federal Gov[illegible] clearly veering about as it respects the [illegible] Banks. The Globe likes the [illegible] State as proposed by Gov. Marcy, [illegible] perceive it." The Globe adds, [illegible] the hostility falsely ascribed to it by [illegible] or being inclined to take advantage [illegible] crisis to embarrass the Banks, it is [illegible] but resolved to favor as far as it [illegible] laudable efforts of such Banks as [illegible] to restore the currency to a whole[illegible]

"THE HOUSE THAT JACK [illegible]

The Government, it seems, not [illegible] feats in Finance and War, has also [illegible] guishing itself in Architecture; A [illegible] great size (containing 156 rooms) has [illegible] erecting, for the use of the Treasury [illegible] when lo! no sooner are the walls all [illegible] discovered that they must be taken [illegible] A committee of Congress, assisted [illegible] architects, have reported in substance,

1. That the building is placed where [illegible] not to be.

2. That it is not suited to the purpose [illegible] it is intended.

3. That it is exceedingly ugly.

4. That if completed on the present [illegible] will inevitably tumble down.

They therefore recommend that it be [illegible] pieces and built at another place on a [illegible] The workmanship, &c. already expended [illegible] a loss of about eighty thousand dollars [illegible] cost thirty thousand more to complete [illegible] loss, $110,000.

No one can fail to be struck by the [illegible] resemblance between this edifice and [illegible] ministration itself.

1. The Administration is where it [illegible] to be.

2. It is unfit for its design.

3. It is exceedingly ugly

4. If it does not soon tumble down it [illegible] will be pulled down.—*Columbia Telescope.*

The state officers in New York [illegible] taxed, as usual, to buy votes. One [illegible] lious fellow refused to give any [illegible] was brought to his senses by the [illegible] telling him that the Governor wished [illegible] his friends, and would not make the [illegible] ments until after the election! Hap[illegible] five dollars he had been assessed. [illegible] hint."

PHILADELPHIA, March [illegible]

More of "The Better Currency."—[illegible] nessee bank notes were sold yesterday [illegible] TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT. [illegible] Mississippi notes at THIRTY PER CENT. [illegible] COUNT! And this is "the better currency" [illegible] we were promised by General Jackson, [illegible] Taney, Mr. Woodbury, and the [illegible] hands by "I take the responsibility," [illegible] removed from the United States Bank, [illegible] had then a currency equal to any in the [illegible] a currency alike good in every State [illegible] of the Union, in any country in Europe, [illegible] even in India But *the* party wants [illegible] public deposites, that by the influence [illegible] their use would give them they might [illegible] their elections.

RAIL ROAD LINE

BETWEEN

Baltimore and Philadelphia

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD COMPANY announce to the Public the following arrangements for their Passenger Trains, between the two cities:—

FIRST TRAIN, will leave the Depot, [illegible] street, Baltimore, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted.) Breakfast on board the Steamboat Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, and passing through Elkton to Wilmington, where they take the splendid steamboat Telegraph, touch at Whilden, and arrive in Philadelphia at [illegible] several hours before the evening Cars leave the City for New York.

Fare through by this Line, only TWO DOLLARS.

SECOND TRAIN, being the U. STATES MAIL LINE, will leave the Depot in Pratt street, Daily at 9¼ A. M., passing through Havre de Grace, North East, Elkton, Wilmington and Chester. Passengers by this Line will dine at Wilmington, and arrive in Philadelphia also in time to take the evening Cars for New York.

Fare by this Line, through, THREE DOLLARS.

RETURNING, the Lines will leave Philadelphia at 6½, A. M. and at 2 P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the 6½ o'clock line, will always arrive in Baltimore to dinner and in time for the evening Cars for the West, and for Washington City.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Baltimore, March 19, 1838.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1838.

Resources of North Carolina.—We have shown, on Monday last, a beautiful specimen of Copper Ore, mingled with Gold, from the works of the Deep River Mining Company, in Guilford county, N. C.

We learn that nearly 100 Tons of Ore have passed through this place on their way to Liverpool.

The Gold Mine, recently discovered in Davidson county, N. C. and owned by Roswell Gold and others, is now worked to some extent and with most extraordinary results. We are informed, from an unquestionable source, that three labourers have obtained $30 a day of the Ore, which yields 88 per ct. of pure Lead! Upwards of 100 tons have been thrown out, and the vein is 30 feet wide.

The Iron Works of Burton & Fulenwider, in Lincoln, have been sold, as will be seen by a paragraph from the Salisbury Watchman, for $110,000, to an English company, who contemplate working them much more extensively than heretofore. We understand that wherever this Iron has been used, it has been pronounced infinitely superior to any imported.

The mining with Iron, Lead, Coal, Copper, Gold and Water Power; having every variety of soil and climate;—what is to prevent North Carolina from rivalling, and even surpassing, her sisters in the career of wealth? Nothing is wanted but *enterprise* among her citizens; and that, we are willing to believe, will not always be wanting. It is nice to learn, that a lively spirit is manifesting itself in the West, on the subject of a great Rail Road scheme, which must be of immense importance to that section when it shall become developed. A gentleman from the neighborhood of the Lead Mine, who was here a few days ago, encourages us to hope that a strong feeling has been excited in favor of the Road; and that the people of the West generally will yet come forward liberally with subscriptions. It is very evident that their interests are deeply concerned in its success. They cannot have the means of transporting their Iron Ore, or their Lead, otherwise than in wagons, unless they aid in building the Road. From the nature of these articles, the freight being so disproportioned to the bulk, transportation in wagons must be much more expensive than by rail roads. They will be content to plod on as heretofore, when they see the immense profit which the difference of transportation would give them. We hope not.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—*It is with no little surprize that* we see the Editor of the Charleston Courier, in a paper of Saturday last, expressing a doubt of the genuineness of this interesting document. It is some years since the testimony was embodied and published, and it must have gone out of the mind of the Editor who may never even have seen it; for fact in history may be considered established, settled beyond cavil, it is that on the 20th of May, 1775, a Convention of Delegates from each Captain's District in the County of Mecklenburg, assembled amidst the cheers of a large portion of the people of the County, an emancipation of their Independence of the Crown of Great Britain. This happened immediately after the news of the Battle of Lexington was received. And the temporary government which was thereupon established was continued in full and vigorous operation until it was superseded by the adoption of the State Constitution in 1776. The evidences of the authenticity of the Declaration are numerous, and of unquestionable veracity. The statement of Maj. John Davidson, the leading signer; the certificate of Capt. Jas. Harris, of Charlotte, where the Convention assembled; but recently of Elbert County, Georgia, the bearer of the Declaration to Congress at Philadelphia; the Manuscript Journal of the Secretary Hunter, an eye-witness of the proceeding, and which gives an exact copy of the Declaration; statements of Gen. Joseph Dickson, of Lincoln, and Col. Wm Polk, of Raleigh, as honorable men as any age or State has produced, who, though now no more, lived long enough to bear conclusive testimony to the truth of that day, of which they were both actors;—would seem to be sufficient to establish the fact. But this is not all. The Journal of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, in which a copy was laid before that body on the 4th day of August, 1775 The original book in which the proceedings were recorded, was destroyed by fire about the year 1800; but the copy preserved in the Executive office at Raleigh, was presented by that great patriot and statesman, Gen Davie, who would be little likely to have been imposed upon by papers a spurious document of that kind. To set at rest yet further, the following extract from the celebrated Proclamation of the Royal Governor Martin, dated on board "His Majesty's ship Cruizer, in Cape Fear River, the 8th August, 1775," will make assurance doubly sure:"—"Whereas I have also seen a most infamous publication in the Cape Fear *Mercury*, importing to be the act of a set of people styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most audaciously declaring the entire dissolution of the whole government, and constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation inconsistent with the laws, and subversive of His Majesty's government."

We will respectfully ask the Charleston Courier if this array of testimony has removed the doubts of the genuineness of a Document of which North Carolina is, and may well be proud? The only object, with Mr Jefferson, that the Journals of the General Congress contain no allusion to the fact, the answer is at hand The possession of the Rev. Mr. Humphrey says that Capt Jack, who bore the Declaration to Philadelphia, reported, on his return, that Congress, individually, manifested their entire approbation of the conduct of the Mecklenburgers, *but deemed it premature to lay them before the House.* In other words, Congress had not then given up the hope of a reconciliation with the mother country, and was not prepared for a declaration of final separation. Supported by such a mass of testimony, there can not have been a doubt of the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration, had it not been for Jefferson's attempt to give it the go-by, in which the subject was much agitated in the early part of the day. The charge of plagiarism was a mere sham, founded on the identity of four words in that paper with passages in his own Declaration. To disprove the charge, and by the summary mode of disputing the authority of the Mecklenburg papers; and not content with this, endeavored to sustain that charge by a foul charge of Toryism against Wm. Hooper, one of the North Carolina Delegates in Congress, and of luke-warmness on the part of Joseph Hewes. How these charges have been refuted, and left without the shadow of a shade of support, is matter of history, which it is not our purpose to enter upon. But a few facts are stated in the April No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, which have an important bearing on the subject, acquitting Mr. Jefferson of plagiarism, taking from him the merit of originating some of the finest passages of the National Declaration, and adding strength, if strength were needed, to the claims of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

The four phrases which are identical in the two Declarations are, "dissolve the political bands which have connected"—"absolve from all allegiance to the British crown"—"are, and of right ought to be"—"pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." Now the Messenger shows that the second phrase is in the Virginia resolution, instructing their Delegates in Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and Independent States;" and that it occurs also, together with the first and third phrases, in Mr. Lee's resolution, moved in accordance with that instruction. That none of them were used by Mr Jefferson in his original draft, but were interpolated by the Committee to whom Mr. Jefferson submitted it, as follows, the words thrown in by the Committee being in *italics:*—

"That these United Colonies are *and of right ought to be*, free and independent States; *that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved.*"

"As to the last of the four parallel phrases," says the Messenger, "we cannot trace them to any other document. In the Mecklenburg Declaration, the phrase stood, "to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor." In Mr. Jefferson's Declaration, it ran, "and for the support of this Declaration [with a firm reliance on Divine Providence,] we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, or fortunes, and our sacred honor." [The words in brackets were introduced by the Committee.] We have not been able to trace the origin of this phrase to any other source, than the Mecklenburg paper; but it may be, if we had the state or other papers of that remarkable age before us, our researches might trace Mr Jefferson's phrase to some other intermediate channel, or to some common fountain."

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend, preparatory to admitting the new Stockholders, of 4½ per cent. payable on this day. We understand that after making this dividend, and allowance for all bad debts, a surplus of about 2 per cent. was still left on hand.

Important to Pensioners.—The Pension Department at Washington has given notice, that in accordance with an act of the present session of Congress, all Pensioners who do not claim and receive their pensions within eight months after they are due, are required to apply to the Department itself, where only they will be paid.

It may be well to add, (since the fact of the Agent here being unable to pay pensioners, for want of funds, has been noticed in a Western paper,) that funds have lately been supplied, and all who apply are now paid.

The Mails, both Express and Slow, have been extremely irregular for a week past.—We have not received more than one at its proper time. The fault is North of Gaston.

The direct Trade.—The citizens of Norfolk, Va. who have manifested a very strong feeling in favor in the objects of the Augusta Convention, at a late meeting held to receive the report of their Delegates, resolved to call a State Convention on the subject, and to invite North Carolina to join in it. A Committee of 40 was appointed to make arrangements.

The Elections.—Rhode Island.—All right!—The election in Rhode Island has resulted in the complete triumph of the Whigs. Wm. Sprague is elected Governor, by a majority of about 700 votes over J. B. Francis, the present incumbent; an entire Whig Senate is chosen by a still larger majority; and a handsome majority of Whigs in the House. Of course a Whig will be re-elected to the U. S. Senate, next Winter.

New York.—The statement of the result, in our last, is fully confirmed. Clark's majority, (official,) over Adrian is 523, and over all persons voted for, 105.

We have received the first number of a new and respectable Whig paper, called the Examiner, published at Oxford, N. C. by Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq.

The Bank Convention adjourned on Monday the 16th inst. after having fixed upon the 1st day of January next for a general resumption of specie payments. This day was adopted by a vote of 13 to 2, New York and Mississippi voting in the negative—New York desiring an earlier, and Mississippi a later day. North Carolina voted throughout for the earliest day, and finally united upon the 1st of January as the choice of the greatest number of States. This resolution does not preclude any of the Banks from adopting an earlier day, and those of New York, in accordance with the law of that State, have resolved to resume on the 10th of next month, (May.)

The resolution of the Convention declares its opinion, that the success of the resumption will materially depend on the action of the general government; and expresses its gratification to find, in the late letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, specific assurances of an intention to sustain the Banks.

Specie.—Nearly two millions of specie have arrived at New York within the last week or two, and eight millions more are expected.

From Florida.—Col: Bankhead, at the head of his regiment, is said to have captured 70 Indians near Key Biscaine. Two men, near Newnansville, had been killed, and an express rider wounded, by Indians. It was also reported that Gov. Call had been killed. The planters have abandoned their crops between Fort Harllee, Micanopy and Newnansville, and fled to the Forts for protection.

Of the large party captured by Gen. Jessup, 150 had been sent by land to Tampa Bay, and the remainder by vessels to New Orleans. They are represented as being a dirty, filthy set, having hardly any thing to cover themselves with.

Fine times—for the Lawyers.—A letter received in this town from Sumter county, Ala., states that there were 1500 new suits in the Court of that county.

The Gainesville Reporter says that there were 718 new suits in Green county, Ala. And Henry county, a much greater number than ever before known.

The Arsenal.—On Thursday last, the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the United States' Arsenal, on Haymount, in this vicinity, was performed, in the presence of probably the largest concourse of citizens that we have ever seen collected together in this place. The rain of the preceding day had cooled the air and laid the dust, which had been so great an annoyance, and enabled hundreds of Ladies to join the throng who participated in the pleasures of the occasion. The whole community appeared anxious to testify their sense, not only of the influence which this work is calculated to exert on our prosperity, and of respect for the accomplished officer in command, but of its importance in a national point of view, which cannot be too highly estimated. It is one of those great works which will tend to strengthen the defences of the country against foes from within and without. And when all parts of the South are brought together, by rail roads, as they must soon be, so that men and arms can be transported hundreds of miles in a few hours, all will appreciate the advantages of the central location of this establishment.

The Masonic Order, which may almost be said to have been revived for the occasion, the Cumberland Troop and Independent Company, the Mechanic Society, the fine looking corps of Architects and Workmen connected with the Arsenal, dressed uniformly, and with banners and badges, the Clergy, and the Teachers and Students of the Academies, formed a procession in Gillespie Street, at 4 o'clock, under the direction of Gen. Ayer, Marshal of the Day, and moved up Hay Street to the Arsenal Lot, where a large number of citizens and Ladies were already assembled, seated in an amphitheatre of a most picturesque construction, and so elevated as to afford a view of the ceremonies.

The Rev. Mr. Buxton commenced the services by a suitable Prayer; after which, Dr. Cameron, Master *pro tem.* of the Lodge, deposited in a copper box prepared for the purpose, a beautiful American edition of the Holy Bible, a copy of the Revised Code of N. Carolina, (which, besides the Statute Laws of the State, contains the Declaration of Independence, the Mecklenburg Declaration, the Constitutions of the U. States, and of the State, &c. &c.) all the newspapers of the day, printed in this town and in Raleigh, Almanacs for the present year, a number of U. S. coins, &c. &c. This box, after being carefully soldered, was deposited in its receptacle, and the corner stone adjusted over it, by Mr. Wm. Bell, Master Mason, and chief of that department of the works; and pronounced to be "proper, true, and trusty," by the Master of the Lodge, who emptied upon it, the customary vessels of corn, wine and oil. This over, Dillon Jordan, Esq. addressed Captain Bradford, the Commandant, as follows, (a copy of this and of Capt. Bradford's reply having been furnished for publication at the request of the Committee of Arrangements:)—

To Capt. Bradford,—*Sir:* It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have convened to co-operate with you in laying the Corner Stone of the U. S. Arsenal to be erected under your supervision, and permit me to assure you in all frankness and sincerity, that our unqualified confidence in your ability and assiduity, inspires the pleasing anticipation, that the work, when completed, will proudly confirm the propriety of your appointment, fulfil the designs of government, and elicit the meed of just praise for the artisans employed in the great work. And it is with emotions of the most impressive character, that I congratulate you on the fortunate coincidence, that this is the Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington—the first fought in the cause of American Freedom. It is proper on this occasion, that we should offer the tribute of our gratitude to the Hon. James d. McKay, for to him belongs the honor of having recommended, and by his exertions procured the passage of the law creating this Institution." His acknowledged private worth, together with his superior talents and acquirements, had already obtained for him both esteem and an enviable reputation, but this manifestation of his zeal for the safety and welfare of the South, and especially of North Carolina, his native State, gives him an additional claim upon our esteem and gratitude, which no one can deny;—and may not North Carolina be proud of such a son?

Under the paternal influence of our admirable and happy form of government, this edifice will present another object to exert and increase our love and veneration for it. In constructing this building it appropriates a portion of its treasure, and extends its protecting arm over the Southern section of the Republic, thereby affording to us the same security against assaults from without and commotions from within, which it has accorded to our fellow citizens in other sections of the Union. According to the diagram or plan of this building, a refinement of skill and elegance of taste in architecture will be patronised by the general government. To encourage such has always been a favorite policy with the most virtuous and enlightened governments, and our own is now vieing with all others in carrying out this feeling. The arts, from their indispensable connection with the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life, as well as from their intrinsic elements of attraction to genius, have flourished in almost every age. We may contemplate them from that remote period when, with the assistance of the King of Tyre, who furnished the materials desired, and an accomplished designer and operator, that magnificent edifice was erected by King Solomon, to the present time. They have been adorned and illumined by the genius of a Pythagoras, an Euclid, an Appollodorus, a Michael Angelo, and many others equally "noble, eminent, learned and good" As to the various orders of Architecture, the Gothic for a while seemed to enjoy the ascendancy in popular favor, but after Buleschi of Florence visited and surveyed the ancient Roman buildings, as well those that were yet standing as those that lay prostrate in ruins, he introduced into use the Dorick, the Ionic, the Corinthian, and the Composite orders. In such favor were the arts held at one period, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany procured to be stolen from Rome, the corpse of Michael Angelo, declaring at the same time, that if he could not have him alive, he would have him dead;—and caused a Tomb to be reared in honor of his memory adorned and enriched with three marble Statues, representing Architecture, Sculpture and Painting. And thus will the arts continue to attract devotion, until Revolutions or Restorations shall present a victor who will, "like the brutal Turk, walk in disdain over the tomb of Phocion, feeling no sympathy for the departed grandeur of Greece, the Mother of Republics." Statues, Monuments, and triumphal Arches, are the surviving witnesses of past scenes, the actors in which have long since fallen in the plenitude of their renown.

From the contemplation of the arts in other times and in other countries, shall we not with proud exultation turn to their contemplation in our own beloved America. Does not our canvass whiten every sea? Does not our star-spangled Banner float in triumph upon the breeze of every clime? We have many learned and ingenious men, to whom we are daily indebted for new developments of scientific principles. The people of America may, without the fear of disparagement, be compared with those of any other Nation for intelligence and genius. Under our government, "where no man can legislate for Heaven, nor restrain his neighbor's conscience by penal laws," where the freedom of the Press and the freedom of speech are secured by constitutional provisions against every infringement, the mind of man may "literally be said to revel in its privileges and powers."

We can boast of our Franklin, our Watt, and our Fulton. Behold our splendid edifices, our canals, and our extended rail roads. Witness the various applications in diversified forms of the principles of steam! Under American discoveries in science "the unconquered steam rides like a sea god on the bosom of the ocean," and surmounts every obstacle on land. It levels the mountain and penetrates the desolate and solitary places,—makes them smile with gladness and blossom as the rose. In America, thrice happy America, the mind of man "may be said to cleave the skies and penetrate the earth, to chain the wind and waves, and subject the elements to its stern dominion."

We have spoken of operative masonry, shall I not, in honor of my Masonic brethren, say something of speculative masonry? Free Masonry has for its object the promotion of philanthropy and the diffusion of benevolence and universal virtue. Amidst the revolutions of Kingdoms, and the changes in governments, laws and customs, it has always been the same, except some improvements adopted to conform it to the progressing state of society. For its stability, it relies not upon the grandeur and solemnity of forms and ceremonies, but upon the purest and best affections of the human heart. "Piety towards God and love to mankind, are the two grand immovable pillars which support its fabric." My Masonic brethren, shall we not look with proud emotions upon this work, which promises protection to the *widow* and help to the widow's son.

To our fair friends, the porcelain clay of human kind, whose gentleness smoothes the ruggedness of our natures, there is not a heart in this assembly but throbs with the proud consciousness that they have by their lovely presence, not only honored but adorned the occasion. Their influence throughout the civilized world is honorably acknowledged,—by the mediatory influence of their virtues have cities been rescued from impending destruction, the point of the fatal dagger turned aside, and the chains and fetters which bound the captive loosed, and he restored to liberty and country. When this edifice shall have been completed, and the dark hour of peril may come, we invite them to cast their eyes upon it, and hope will dispel their fears. Yes, these brave sons of America, who now rest on their arms, will, to protect them and defend our country, meet and repulse the invading foe, who dares pollute our soil by his foul footsteps.

To which Captain Bradford responded as follows:—

Sir: It is a gratifying spectacle to see so large a number of citizens assembled to witness and participate in the ceremony of placing the corner stone of this work. It is a work in which *they* have a deep and abiding interest, not alone as inhabitants of the fair town spread upon the adjacent plain, but as citizens of our cherished republic. It is a work of high national as well as local importance, and is designed to subserve essential interests both of this State and the nation.

The disasters which our armies sustained at the commencement of the last war in which the country was engaged, are matters of history, and familiar to every one. They were uniformly the result of the imperfect manner in which the troops were armed and equipped—meeting the enemy on some occasions with but a firelock in the hands of every third man. The country was wofully destitute of arms and every species of munitions. There were no fortifications for the protection of the fair cities of the sea-coast—or, if there were, they were too limited in magnitude, and too imperfect in construction for efficient defence.—There were no depots of military stores whence supplies could be drawn for the armies in the field—nor were there Arsenals of any magnitude where they might be prepared or fabricated. The patriotism, energy, and enterprize of our countrymen, however, soon remedied these very grave deficiencies—and the brilliant successes of our arms which followed, made the termination of the war as glorious as its commencement had been disastrous.

In view of the destitute condition of the country in means of defence, at the period of declaring the war, the national legislature, after its termination, adopted a system of fortifications for the defence of the sea-coast, which is being steadily and efficiently prosecuted. It enacted laws for gradually arming and equipping the whole body of the national militia, and for the provision and deposit of military stores for their use at convenient positions throughout the country. Contrasting strongly as this policy does with that pursued by monarchical governments, which deprive their subjects of every description of weapons, and forbid them the use of arms, it is convincing testimony of the stability of our own government, and the little there is to fear that it will be overthrown by those who framed it with arms in their hands.

For the purpose of preparing the garniture of the fortifications, and placing it in them, and as depots of arms and equipments for the militia, a system of Arsenals has been devised. In the highest class of these will rank the "North Carolina Arsenal," the corner stone of which has just been put in position. It will be the ample depository of the means of defending the country in all future contests in which she may be involved, from the minutest implement to the most ponderous machine—and a place of fabrication and preparation of every species of munitions purely military. To it the citizen-soldiery will repair to arm them in defence of our free institutions—and it will be a school in which they may obtain a practical knowledge of the more scientific duties of the military profession. Around, and within its walls, the entire population may rally to seek safety from sudden or emergent danger, or to obtain the means of warding it off.

The architectural stability and finish of the "North Carolina Arsenal" will be such as befits its magnitude and importance, and the extent of the operations which will be prosecuted within it. Judging the degree of interest felt in it by the multitude assembled to participate in this ceremony, and especially by the cluster of beaming faces that have honored and do consecrate it by their bright presence, to make it what it ought to be, an ornament to your town and to the State, I pledge you the earnest of my poor ability—and that the designs and plans will be carefully and satisfactorily executed, I take upon myself to pledge you also the assurance of a body of as skilful artisans as any land can furnish.

This response was followed by the applause of the immense assembly, and the ceremony was concluded by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Turner.

Refreshments, which had been liberally provided by Capt. Bradford, were partaken of by the company, which then dispersed, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

The Arsenal will be beautifully located on Hay Mount, overlooking the whole town, on a high, dry, and healthy spot. The land connected with it is about 75 acres; of which a square of 500 feet will be enclosed within a brick wall, surmounted by an iron railing, and within this wall the principal buildings will be placed. The Arsenal Building, to be 150 feet long by 55 wide, will occupy the centre of the square, the officers' quarters the Eastern front, next the town, and the numerous workshops will be disposed on the Northern, Southern, and Western sides of the square. The drawings of the whole, by Mr. Bell, exceed in beauty any thing of the kind that we have ever seen. An immense quantity of materials has already been collected, and in part prepared, consisting of lumber, brick, and stone. Some of the blocks of stone weigh from 4 to 5 tons. They are procured in the vicinity of the town.

It was a subject of universal regret, that Gov. Dudley, who was expected in town on that day, on his way from Wilmington to Raleigh, did not arrive. Without being aware of the preparations made to welcome him, he had taken another route. The citizens, without distinction of party, had united in the purposed tribute of respect.

CONGRESS.—A bill to provide for continuing the Cumberland Road, has passed the House, after strenuous opposition.

And the bill to prevent the issue and circulation of the notes of the old U. S. Bank has passed the Senate, 27 to 14.

The Senate passed to its third reading, by a large majority, but afterwards laid on the table, a resolution fixing on the first Monday in June for the adjournment of Congress. In the debate which took place on it, the Sub-Treasury bill was repeatedly spoken of as "dead and buried." Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright feebly denied this.

On the 16th, the Senate took up the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late Bank of the U. States. Mr. Grundy argued at much length, that the late letter of Mr. Biddle contained a virtual declaration of war against the Administration, [in the part relating to getting "behind cotton bales," &c.] and that the measure proposed by the bill was constitutional; just, and expedient. He replied also particularly to the various portions of Mr. Biddle's letter, which he characterized as one of the most extraordinary productions of the time.

In the House, on the 16th, Mr. Hamer having assigned reasons for declining to press his resolution in relation to the Banks, Mr. Hopkins of Va. offered it, and asked for its consideration, which was refused, 116 to 83. As it required a vote of two-thirds, the motion was lost. [Mostly a party vote, Mr. Hamer himself voting in the negative.]

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General to know if he has collected from F. P. Blair, Editor of the Globe, the amount of a Judgment against him, from the Circuit Court of Kentucky, on a post office bond.

A bill is before Congress to authorize the taking down of the new Stone Treasury building, (which has been so badly constructed that it is in danger of falling down,) and the application of the materials to the building of the General Post Office.

In the House, Mr. Everett asked leave to offer a resolution to call on the Secretary of War for the whole amount of the cost of the Florida War; but leave was refused, 70 of the members voting to withhold all information from the people on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Deberry,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Fayetteville, North Carolina, up the Cape Fear, on the west side, to McNeill's Ferry, thence crossing the river to Blalock's Store, in the upper part of Cumberland county, thence to Raleigh, from thence to Johnson's Store, in Johnston county, thence to Draughon's Store, in Sampson county, thence to Fayetteville.

Unseasonable Weather.—Within the last week we had the coldest weather we have ever known here at so late a period of the Spring. On Saturday morning *ice* was formed. We fear that the fruit has been destroyed, or much injured.

It is a little remarkable, that three days before this cold weather, we had a dish of green garden peas on our table, and gathered a few ripe strawberries.

Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday last, is much alarmed at the tenor of private advices from England, that the British government is about to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, and thus destroy all hope of its annexation to the U. States.

Stocks have risen astonishingly in N. York within a week or two. Some of them as much as ten per cent. U. S. Bank stock rose from 108½ to 115.

Important from Mexico.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 14th, contains some interesting intelligence, brought by the United States ship Natchez, from Vera Cruz. The French fleet were at Sacrificio when she sailed. It comprised one frigate and five brigs of war. The French Minister had sent his ultimatum to the supreme power at Mexico, offering war, or the payment of $800,000 on the 18th of the present month. The French Admiral has avowed his determination to besiege and capture Vera Cruz, if these terms are not complied with. The Mexicans are of course dreadfully exasperated, and threaten to expel every Frenchman from the kingdom, and confiscate their property.

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

NEW YORK, Sunday Morning, April 22.

FROM EUROPE,

We have dates to the 26th ult.

The George Washington brings 194,000 pounds sterling in specie.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Saturday.—The week opened with an extensive business in Cotton at the closing rates of last week, the market being barely supplied; but during the last few days, holders have brought their stocks more freely on the market which closes heavily at a decline of fully ¼d per lb. in the fair and lower qualities of American; the better descriptions are without change.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 25.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a $3 25
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 21st, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with tow boats Post Boy and Only Son, with Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c., for Charles T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, Henry L. Myrover, D. A. Saltmarsh, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Hart & Fuller, Nott & Starr, Willkings & Belden and J. McArn, of this place; and for McRory & Dusenberry, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 21, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Only Son in tow, laden with produce for sundry persons.

Also on the 24th, boat Post Boy, with the produce of the interior, for merchants of this place.

Also, steamer E. D. McNair, with tow boats, with Salt, Coffee, Dry Goods, &c. for Willkings & Belden, J. Vogler, Jesse Henshaw, J. J. & A. C. Blum, and others.

Sandford & Co's boat Eliza, with Salt, Molasses, and Hay, for Yarbrough & Ray, Cook & Co., and owners.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David Thames, Mr. JOSEPH DOWNING, of Bladen County, to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of Neal Beard, Esq., of Alabama.

In Richmond County, on the 5th inst., by B. B. McKenzie, Esq., Mr. HUGH McLEAN to Miss FRANCES, daughter of William Gibson, Esq.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 14th instant, MARY ANNA, infant daughter of Joshua G. Wright, Esq. aged two years.

In Newbern, on Thursday last, JOHN SNEAD, Esq., President of the Merchants' Bank of that town, in the 62d year of his age.

Bark! Bark!!

THE undersigned wish to contract (immediately) for one or two hundred Cords of Red Oak BARK, deliverable at the Tan Yard.

LOUIS S. BELDEN & CO.

April 24, 1838. 90tf

Molasses and Coffee.

20 BBLS. New Orleans MOLASSES,
20 hhds bright Retailing do,
30 bags Green Rio Coffee,

For sale by COOK & CO.

April 25, 1838. 90 3w

MENAGERIE & CIRCUS,

(UNITED.)

JOS. E. M. HOBBY, *Manager.*

THE proprietors respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity that they have united their extensive Menagerie and Equestrian Circus Company, for this season; and in offering them to the public for exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainments as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of the community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equestrian and Gymnastic performers; which, together with their fine collection of living animals, will afford a rich and "rare" treat to the naturalist and lover of equestrian and gymnastic exercises. The Menagerie and Circus are both arranged under a large and spacious pavilion. The Menagerie and Circus will be exhibited at Fayetteville on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th April, and 1st of May, for two days only. Admittance to the whole only 50 cents; children and servants half price. This splendid exhibition requires the services of 80 men and horses to complete its operation. The manager in soliciting public patronage, respectfully states, that there will be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidious, but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum.

Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visiters; ladies and children always have the preference. A list of the animals contained in the Menagerie.

Full grown male ELEPHANT, Pizarro
The African Lion and Lioness.
Royal Bengal Tiger.
Royal Bengal Tigress.
Real African Ostrich.
Pair of spotted Hyenas.
The African Pellican.
South American Condor.
The Quagga from the Cape of Good Hope.
Female Camel and Young.
Pair of striped Hyenas.
The Vulture from Ceylon.
Jackall, Monkeys, &c. &c.

Rare specimens of the fine arts. The richest, most elegant and extensive collection of paintings ever offered, representing burning Mountains, Conflagrations, Battles, Cities, Buildings, Shipwrecks, &c. &c. These paintings have been selected with great care and attention, by a very distinguished artist, and neither pains or expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting character.

Will be exhibited at Fayetteville on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th April, and 1st of May. Admission 25 cents.—Entrance to this splendid exhibition, from the inside of the Menagerie pavilion.

April 21, 1838. 90-1w

☞ The above will also be exhibited at

LUMBERTON,

On Saturday the 28th of April, for that day only.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

[90] Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

Notice.

THE Subscriber's School, kept at the Independent Shool House, will end on Thursday the 7th June, at which time all persons are respectfully invited to attend.

The next session will commence on the 2d day of July, and as usual all the branches of an English Education will be taught. Terms, $3 per Quarter. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

The School is 1½ miles from the town of Whiteville, in a healthy situation, and retired from all disipation and vice. The morals of pupils will be carefully guarded.

The Subscriber has been for some time engaged in teaching, and flatters himself that he has succeeded. It is his desire to govern his School more by mild than by harsh measures; deeming it better to persuade than to force; to lead than to drive.

WILLIAM EDWIN MILLER.

Whiteville, Columbus County, April 21.—90 3t.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, some weeks since, a mulatto Girl Slave named HANNAH, alias Tillah. She is thought to be lurking in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill at present. She has on a former occasion made her way to Robeson County, and lived there among the free coloured people a considerable time, and she has also lived among, and has been employed and entertained by some of the lower order of white people in that County during the last Winter and Spring. I forewarn all persons from harboring, employing, or entertaining said Girl, under the penalty of the law. I will give Five Dollars for her apprehension and delivery to me, if taken in this County, and an additional compensation if caught out of the County, and delivered to me.

JNO. R. BUIE.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond C'ty, N. C., April 16th, 1838. 90tf.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

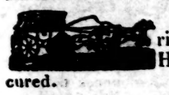
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 bhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

For Sale,

A FIRST rate road WAGON and HARNESS, Western made; also, four stout HORSES.—To any person wishing the whole, a liberal trade will be given. Apply at this Office.

April 11, 1838. 88 3t.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Notice.

BY a Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 4th of April, 1838, Henry Clark has assigned to me, all his right title and interest in a House and Lot in Berlin, Connecticut; also, all his Notes and Accounts, against certain persons, mostly residing in Richmond County, in this State; also, one horse and Wagon. This is therefore, to forbid all persons from paying any Notes or Accounts due the said Clark, before the date of said Deed, or from purchasing said Horses or Wagon, from any person except myself, or my duly authorized agent.

HENRY P. PECK.

Fayetteville, April 9, 1838. 88-4w.

The Northern Courier, Hartford, will copy the above 4 weeks, and charge to H. P. P.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

nuary 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 71f

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—ALSO—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR ALFRED, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. 86tf.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87-12w.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

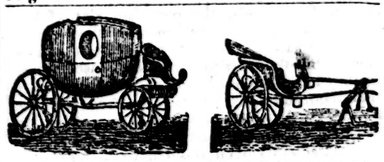
☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87 tIJ'ly.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

THE THOROUGH BRED VIRGINIA HORSE

Gen. WOLF,

A BEAUTIFUL dark chesnut sorrel, 4 years old 10th July next, 5 feet 2½ inches high, very compact and muscular, and in colour, marks, form and action, the counterpart of his distinguished sire Eclipse, the best race horse ever run in America,—will stand the present Season, and will serve mares at my Stable, at the extremely moderate price of Twelve Dollars, to be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid before the expiration thereof, say 1st August next; Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and Fifteen Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be paid as soon as the fact is ascertained, or the property in the mare is changed, with 50 cents to the Groom in every case, to be paid as soon as the services are rendered, unless otherwise agreed on. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but the owner will not be responsible for either should they occur.

PEDIGREE.

Gen. WOLF was got by Eclipse, so well renowned as the best race horse in America that it is unnecessary to set forth his pedigree, it having been so often published,—but it may not be deemed unworthy of notice to say he challenged every horse in America, and beat all that ran against him, among the number was the famous Southern horse Henry,—a match race over the Long Island Course for $20,000, 4 mile heats, the race being run in quicker time than it was ever done before or since, by any other horse in this country. Eclipse is now standing in the West at $100 the Season, and $150 to insure a colt, and has more mares offered at those prices than he can serve. Mertonea, the dam of Gen. Wolf, was got by Dr. Hall's Old Democrat, who was got by Republican, who was got by the old imported Diomed, who was the sire of more distinguished race horses than any horse ever imported in this country; her dam was by Young Bedford, grand dam Baylor's Old Fearnaught, g. g. dam Old Janus, g. g. g. dam Hart's old imported Medley. Republican's stock were, I. H. old Diomed, Lee's Old Mark Antony, Boling's Young Fearnaught, I. H. Crawford, I. H. Aristotle, his dam was got by Old Sir Archie, the best race horse of his day, and embraces on her side I. H. Admiral Nelson, Golden Rod, Dongolah, Harris' Eclipse, I. H. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, I. H. Old Janus, I. H. Jolly Roger, I. Mare Mary Gray, which, by a reference to the Sportsman's Herald and Stud Book, published by Edgar, may be traced through all of the very best and highly approved crosses of imported and home raised horses in this country.

Those persons desirous of improving their stock of horses have now the best opportunity that may ever again occur, the price being so low that those in the most moderate circumstances can avail themselves of it. The Horse being very young will compel the owner to limit the number of mares the first Season to thirty, and those desirous of putting, had best engage their mares as early as possible, as they may otherwise be disappointed;—he may be moved to the West in the Fall.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Robeson County, March 28, 1838. 86-6w

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none;—his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E. J. Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtainced Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Mary Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86-tf.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, not much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

March 27. 86tf.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

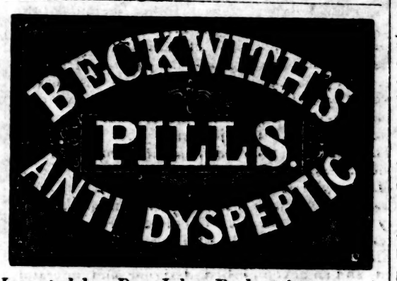
By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83-tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

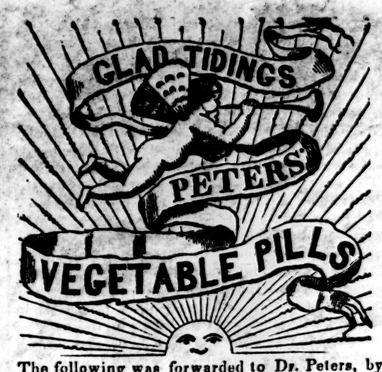
February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by

H. LEETE.

February 20. 81tf.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Fayetteville, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838.

NEW BOOKS!

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer's Novel; The Token for 1838; the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol.; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Maine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; The American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. H.

December 12, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, with which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders may be left with information given by

JAMES M.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, I am authorized by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Mount Holly, N. J. to would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the above Stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Spring Medicine. Just received by

E. J. H.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is ordered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. P.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's & Co's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. H.

October 10, 1837.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, superior article.
16 bhds. MOLASSES,

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Jan. 2.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro girl, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl who says her name is Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Mr. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Sh'ff.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.